NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

MR BRECK—Within a few days, I have received several letters and pamphlets, with a small package of eggs, of a new species of silk worm, from the Messrs Winship,—the estimable proprietors of the celebrated nursery in Brighton, which had been presented to them, by captain Charles Hunt, commander of the ship Switzerland, which has recently arrived in Boston, from France; and I was requested to make such a disposition of them, as would be most beneficial to the country.

By the letter from J. H. Mey, Esq. of Paris, to captain Hunt, and which is herewith submitted for publication, it will be perceived, that the silk worm eggs, from which the sample transmitted were derived, have been lately introduced into France; and from an article in the first number of "Le Propagateur de L' Industrie de la Soie," to which Mr Mey alludes, it appears, that they were brought from Bengal, by captain Vaillant in the corvette Bonite.

I shall translate from the Propagateur for the next number of the New England Farmer, the account of an experiment, which was made by Baron D' Hambres-Firmis, in rearing a small colony of these oriental strangers, at the request of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, from whom some of the eggs, that had been just brought from India were received; and I will at the same time, deposit with Mr Colman, the agricultural commissioner of the state, the eggs, confided to me for distribution among such persons as are engaged in the silk culture, as may be desirous of making an experiment, to ascertain whether this species of the precious family of the silk manufacturing insects, will be an acquisition to them and the country, or not; and also an engraved sheet, containing accurate and beautifully colored representations of the insect, in all its various stages and transformations, from the moment it leaves the egg, until it reaches the perfect winged state.

There is an advertisement of the Chevalier Soulange Bodin, announcing that he has for sale, at his celebrated establishment of Fromont, plants of the Morus Multicaulis, Camellia, Rhododendron, Magnolia, Azalea, Rose, Dahlia and Chrysanthemum, which you will please to publish until the first of May.

The eminent services, which the Chevalier Bodin has rendered to horticulture, by his extensive and admirably conducted experimental garden and school at Fromont, and his numerous publications, on the science and art of horticulture, in all its interesting departments, have rendered him highly distinguished and most deservedly honored, in both hemispheres; and whoever may desire to obtain any plants, from his vast nurseries, can rely, with confidence, on receiving the best samples, which are to be procured in France, of all the varieties, of fruit, forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, which are cultivated in that kingdom.

Captain Hunt is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow citizens, for his honorable exertions to subserve the interests of his country, in one of its most important branches of industry. Such rare instances of fidelity to the republic, among the thousands of Americans who visit every portion of the globe, are deserving of the highest commendation; for the introduction of a single new plant, seed or product, which may give employment to any portion of the people, is often of more momentous consequence, to the prosperity of agriculture, manufactories, and navigation, than the annual importations of our whole commercial fleet. Such was the case with the cotton seed, and may be with the silk worm and morus multicaulis. Nantucket may well be proud of such an intelligent and patriotic nautical commander, who has evinced a disposition and has a mind sufficiently enlightened and discriminating to ascertain, that the introduction of the minute egg of an insect, may be more creditable to himself, and beneficial to the United States, than a return from the coast of Japan, after the accomplishment of the most successful whaling expedition, that ever made glad the hearts of the bold, hardy and adventurous mariners, of the storm-beaten island, of the illustrious Penn's exemplary and meritorious disciples.

Mr Mey, who is a citizen of South Carolina, has well earned the thanks of his countrymen, by his active zeal to promote their interests; and it is desirable, that other gentlemen, who have as favorable opportunities, to transmit, whatever may be valuable to their native land, would imitate his generous attention to really *useful* or *interesting* objects, as well as to the worthless pageantries which amuse and occupy most of the time, of too many of our ever wandering, yet mere sight-seeing and profitless tourists; who, if they do bring home some foreign article, it is often the fragment of some ancient work of art, and in the acquisition of which they have evinced their *refined taste* in the Elgian manner, by mutilating a superb temple, column or statue, in the acquisition. A book, or painting, or any whole and complete object, no matter how small, is worth all the baubles and pieces of stone, which illustrate the profound researches, of the innumerable "lookers on," male and female, which our modern Viennas annually send forth; and who if they "have swam in a gondola" on the canals of Venice, have satisfied their lofty notions of foreign travel.

Very respectfully your
Most obedient servant,
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

HAWTHORN COTTAGE,
Roxbury, March, 14, 1839.

Paris, January 16, 1839.

Captain Hunt commander of the ship Switzerland,

SIR—Since you left this city, I have subscribed to a work, which treats exclusively of the silk worm and the cultivation of the mulberry tree, which I send to you, that you may present it to your society, and if they choose they can write to me to subscribe for them. The cost is but eight francs per annum.

I have been promised a species of silk worm, which laid eggs, that hatched immediately after. This is but lately known, and a report will be made of it, at our next meeting of the horticultural society; so that you have the latest information on the subject, and which but few Frenchmen yet know. If I can, I will send you, by the same conveyance, some of these eggs, which were brought here by the Bonite, captain La Vaillant; and these are the only eggs produced here from them.

On the 18th of June, 48 eggs produced, at the end of 40 days 12 cocoons. These cocoons produced eggs, which hatched in a cellar, where they were placed, and were removed to a hot house on the 18th of August, where the heat was up to 147 by Fahrenheit's thermometer. The first day 24 hatched, the next 25, and on the 21st they were all hatched, producing 1036 worms. The first cocoons were small, pointed and soft, the second much larger and solid. The color of the silk was white, yellow, and greenish-yellow, or rather yellow with a tinge of green. The 12 cocoons produced but one male, and another male was procured to fecundate the rest.

I think the species, which it is said produces many crops in its native country, will be valuable, therefore take care of them. I also send a sketch of the different stages of the worm, the eggs of which I beg you will endeavor to distribute.*

Thursday 3 o'clock, P. M, Jan. 17. I have succeeded in procuring the Sina species of worm, Syrean mixed. If they can be separated, when hatched it would be better, as they are two different kinds. Keep the eggs, which are in a tin box, in a cool place, that they may not hatch before the time, you have leaves to feed them with. I think you may have three crops in Boston, with the aid of the morus multicaulis leaves.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
J. H. MEY.

SERICICULTURE.

MR BRECK.—I promised, in the communication which I sent you on the 14th inst., to furnish additional information, in relation to the Bengal silk worm, and annexed are translations from the numbers of the Propagateur, of the several accounts, which have been given of that insect.

The Propagateur is a monthly journal, which has been established at Rodez, the capital of Aveiron, by a society of agriculturists and manufacturers, for the special purpose of extending and perfecting the culture of the mulberry and the management of silk worms, in the southern departments of France. It is under the direction of M. Amans Carrier, who is eminently qualified for the station. The first number was published in July last, which with those for the other five months of the year,

* It is possible that this silk worm is the variety which is mentioned in an article I furnished for the 12th number of the first volume of your Horticultural Register, as being chiefly cultivated in India, for it yields six crops in a year. H. A. S. D.

have been received through the kindness of J. H. Mey, Esq. and captain Charles Hunt.

No work has appeared in Europe or this country which is destined to be so interesting and valuable to sericiculturists, as the Propagateur; for it will contain the results of experiments, made by the most intelligent and experienced gentlemen of France, who are deeply concerned in that important branch of national industry, to which it is consecrated; and who chiefly reside in the very region, where it has been so long and successfully prosecuted, and where unexampled exertions are being made, to render it more profitable to themselves and beneficial to their country.

From a careful examination of the very able and instructive communications, with which the numbers are enriched, it is apparent that the attention of the government, as well as that of the cultivators and manufacturers of silk has been roused in an unprecedented manner, within a few years: and that there is a more extensive and zealous co-operation than has been witnessed, since Oliver de Serres, introduced the white mulberry into France,—"a tree," as the eloquent Bourdon justly remarks, "which is so full of the blessings of God."

Pecuniary premiums, and gold medals have been offered, experimental plantations, magnaneries, and filatures established, and normal schools founded, and placed under the superintendence of able professors and skilful machinists, by the government, in many of the departments; and Henry Bourdon, appointed a special agent, to visit annually all the departments where silk has been or is becoming an object of culture, whose duty it is to make detailed reports, of whatever is worthy of notice, to the minister of public works, agriculture and commerce; and so favorable has been the influence of these enlightened and liberal measures, it may be confidently assumed that this precious and beautiful branch of rural economy, has made such rapid strides, that the product of indigenous silk has been increased, at least, thirty per cent.; and if the same patriotic policy and spirit, by which the sovereign and people are now actuated, is continued, it will be doubled within a few years.

The first great cause of the attention of the government being roused, and the cultivators of silk so intensely excited, was the publications of the illustrious Dandolo, in 1817 on the "Art of rearing the silk worm," and his establishment of a practical school at Varese, for teaching the best method of managing mulberry plantations and silk worms, which became the resort of young men from all parts of Italy and France, and who gave the name of Dondolories to the improved structures which they erected on the model of that at Varese for the accommodation of the colonies of silk worms.

Bonafous, Pillaro, and numerous other distinguished scientific men, and practical cultivators, in various parts of France, actively co-operated with Dondolo to improve the methods of conducting mulberry plantations and the education of silk worms. Gonsoul invented the apparatus, now universally adopted in the large filatures, for heating with steam, the basins of water, in which the cocoons are placed to be reeled; by which the silk is more perfectly cleansed of the gum, is more uniform in size, perfect in color and beautiful, and its strength, elasticity and splendor increased. For this discovery and several others, of vast utility in science and the arts he received medals and diplomas and other marks of distinction from the government; and on transmitting to him the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the minister of agriculture and commerce, emphatically observed, in the official note, which accompanied it: "THIS DECORATION WAS GAINED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF INDUSTRY."

The cultivators of silk have been enabled to wonderfully increase the product of their establishments, by the improvements for artificially heating and ventilating the magnaneries, which Darcet, Beauvais and Combe have made known; and the movable tables, contrived by Vasseur, as substitutes for shelves, and other modes of accommodating the silk-worms during their growth and labors, and to aid the ventilation, seem to have perfected the whole apparatus for the most successful mode of conducting the magnaneries, and have been considered so valuable,—as from 50 to 75 per cent. of space is gained thereby—that he has been rewarded by an appropriate gold medal.

Thus, notwithstanding the active rivalry which has been maintained by the silk manufacturers of Great Britain, and the encouragement which has been offered to those of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and Switzerland by their respective sovereigns, and the importations of manufactured articles from India and China, the manufactories of France have continued to increase, and the value of the fabrics, which are annually made at Paris, Tours, Lyons, St Etienne, St Chamond, Avignon, and Nismes, is estimated at 200,000,000 of francs.

But after all the great efforts which have been made to extend the culture of the mulberry and the rearing of silk-worms, in the middle and northern, as well as the southern departments of the kingdom, there is annually imported into France from Italy, Turkey, India and China, large quantities of raw silk.

It will be perceived from the following statements, made by Baron d' Hombres-Firmas, Viscount De Retz and Mr Puvis, that it is evident the eggs of several varieties of silk-worms were brought from Bengal by the *Bonite;* and that from the small number submitted to experiment, and the unfavorable circumstances attending them, there has not yet been a fair opportunity of ascertaining whether either will be considered an acquisition or not; and it will require another year to test the character of each race. From these circumstances it is very desirable and important, that the persons who may receive portions of the eggs sent by Mr Mey, should carefully separate the cocoons of the various kinds of worms which may appear, to enable them to obtain eggs of those species which present the best characteristics.

There is a very interesting article by Mr Audouin, of the Institute, in the the fifth number of the Propagator, on the cause of a very fatal epidemic, called the Muscardine, which often appears among the silk-worms, and the mode of preventing its ravages, which I shall translate and send to you for publication.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't.
H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Hawthorn Cottage, Roxbury,
March 20, 1839.

REPORT

Of an experiment on the culture of the silk-worm of Bengal, made at Alais, in the Department of Gard, by the Baron D' Hombres-Firmas, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, correspondent of the Institute and of the Royal Agricultural Society, &c.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce having been pleased to send me some of the silk-worm eggs which were brought from Bengal by Captain Vaillant, in the corvette *Bonite,* I submit a summary account of the little experiment which I have made.

Generally, in our part of the country, the crop of cocoons has been indifferent this year, and it is a great calamity. The late frosts destroyed nearly all the leaves of the mulberry trees, which had just been developed; and we were unable to feed the silk-worms, which had begun to hatch; it therefore became necessary to throw them away, as well as the eggs which were *in motion,* or ready to open.

My experiment was made in my apartment, where the temperature was kept sufficiently high, and the air continually renewed. I found daily in my garden a few handfuls of tender leaves, which furnished numerous repasts to my silk-worms.

The eggs which I received were still attached to the paper on which they had been laid by the insects in Bengal. Those which had made the voyage in vases hermetically sealed, were marked No. 1, those which were put into bamboo cases, No. 2, and the others, which were merely enveloped in paper, No. 3.

On examining the eggs with a magnifying glass, many of them appeared flatted, and several had a small depression in the middle. Nearly half of them did not hatch. I often examined the Bengal eggs and compared them with those which were destined for our farmers; but the latter had been well hibernated, while the others were passing the equator; it is to this cause, that I attribute their hatching spontaneously, and is probably the reason why seven-fifteenths of them perished.

On the 14th of April, I perceived some little worms among my three parcels of eggs, and immediately placed them in the hot-house to protect them. The hatching continued for several days, and consequently the worms were of unequal size, which I arranged in several divisions without seeking to equalize them by causing some to fast and giving more heat and food to those which were the latest, as is done in our large establishments.

My worms, when hatched, were about two millimetres long, and were black and hairy; they had more than doubled in size at the first moulting; as they increased, they appeared spotted, and then whitish, and resembled, perfectly, our common silk worms, except that they were smaller, and when ready to ascend, they were of the size of the latter at their fourth change.

Some died after the fourth change, without my being able to ascertain the cause of the disease. I had 203 cocoons, 52 of which were yellow and 151 white. The cocoons are very small, elongated and pointed, and of the kind which are called satin or velvety, and but little esteemed; some of them are sufficiently firm, but still light; it required ten of the most beautiful to weigh 12 grammes.

The cocoons of our country appear in every respect, preferable to those of Bengal, in the opinion of our silk reelers, to whom I shew them; but they think, with me, that it is not from the first experiment, and made on so small a scale, that we ought to decide. I shall carefully preserve the eggs of this crop, and hope to succeed better next year.

Alois, June 15, 1838.

Extract of a letter from Baron D'Hombres-Firmas—to M. Amans Carrier, the Director of the Propagateur.

Alais, Dec. 25, 1838.

In the report which you have published, on the experiment I made in rearing the silk worm of Bengal, from eggs, transmitted to me by the minister, I supposed that a long voyage and the great heat they had endured, and the destruction of the leaves of the mulberry by a late frost, were the cause of the little success which I obtained.

My cocoons were small, pointed, light, and of a velvety tissue. Judge then of my surprise, on learning that the Viscount de Retz had received from Mr Henry Bourdon a few of the Bengal eggs, and that he had obtained large cocoons, of a beautiful form, an excellent tissue, and heavier than those of our country. We inhabit the same region, our mulberry trees are nearly of the same kind, and I think I managed my worms as well as he could have done those, under his care; therefore, I am induced to suppose, that from the mere form of my cocoons, we have reared two distinct varieties of silk worms; and I have been convinced that is the case, since I have read in the *Bulletin* of the Royal Agricultural Society of Lyons, that Mr Audouin, who was present at a meeting of that institution, explained, in the same manner, the different results and the varied forms of the cocoons, produced from the eggs brought into France by the *Bonite*. That learned entomologist observed, "that neither Mr Gaudichand, nor the commander of the corvette, knew the veritable source of these eggs, which originated in Italy, from whence the Bengalese have annually received them. It is possible that some of those were of a more recent kind, and there had not been sufficient time to change their character: such may be the cause of the difference, which the cocoons present." Mr Audouin adds, that "the cocoons which he has seen are fusiform"—that is to say, elongated and pointed, as were those which my worms produced.

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Extract of a letter from Mr Puvis, President of the Agricultural Society of Bourg, in the Department of Ain, dated October 1st, 1838.

We have received a very small number of silk worm eggs, which were brought from Bengal by the Corvette *Bonite*. But few of them hatched, after being exposed in a warm and humid position, for twentyfive days. The varieties of worms were very different and of unequal size; some were white and others black, and they produced white and yellow cocoons. We have carefully preserved the eggs, which have been obtained by our experiment, but the insects were too few to separate the varieties.

The eggs brought by the *Bonite* have been extensively distributed, and some cultivators have received sufficient quantities to enable them to separate and distinguish the diverse races.

Mr John Kenworthy brought to our office this week, eighteen pounds of butter, of an excellent quality, which Mrs Kenworthy made this week, from the milk given in *seven days* by one cow. The cow is a modest American animal, with no great pretensions, but which, like most American females, is better than she looks, though she looks well enough for anybody. Mr Kenworthy's place is near the Friend's Asylum, Oxford township. So much for treating the cows well.—*U. S. Gazette.*

For the New England Farmer.

STATEMENT RESPECTING PREMIUM CORN CROP.

Beverly, Dec. 3, 1838.

To Benj. Guild, Esq.—Sir: Agreeable to my promise, on Saturday, I herewith send you an account of one acre of corn raised by me this season. This acre was a part of a field of eight acres planted to corn. I confess that I feel a great deal of diffidence in presenting a crop so far inferior to what many others have presented before, but as the crop, taking the whole field together, was a good one, and so even that we were at loss to know where to select an acre to measure, I thought it might not be amiss to give you an account of it. If the Committee should think it worth their notice, it will be well; if otherwise, I shall not be disappointed, as the ground was not such as I should have selected for the purpose of producing an extra crop, nor did I expect it until near the time of harvesting. The kind of land is wet, and what is generally denominated cold land. It was sown down to grass with grain six years ago last Spring. At the time of sowing down, it was thrown into beds with the plough, to turn off the surplus water received from a large hill on one side of it. The product of 1837 was about one ton of hay to the acre. It was not broken up until the Spring of 1838: no manure has been applied since it was sown down to grass, until this year. In September, 1837, forty cords of compost were carted on the eight acres and thrown into fifteen heaps. In the latter part of the winter and spring of 1838, thirty two cords of stable manure were carted and placed in small heaps for the purpose of spreading to be turned under the sward. The quantity of seed was about 14 quarts to the acre. The ground was ploughed from the 15th to the 20th of May, and harrowed twice before furrowing; it was then furrowed twice in a row, 42 inches apart one way, with a double mouldboard plough; the compost was then placed in the drills: commenced planting the 20th, and finished the 25th of May: about the 10th of June, the cultivator was passed twice between the rows, which was followed by the double mouldboard plough; then weeded and hoed: the 1st of July, the double mouldboard plough was again passed through twice between the rows and again hoed: nothing more was done until the stalks were fit to top, which was done when the leaves began to turn yellow; the corn was cut up and carted to the barn, and husked the 10th of October. The whole product of one acre was weighed on the 1st day of December, with a patent balance, and the result was, 150 baskets containing 40 lbs. each, and 3 lbs. over, or 6003 lbs. Another acre of the same field was weighed the same day, and gave 5520 lbs.; after it was weighed, 40 lbs. was shelled, and gave 33 lbs. of shelled corn.

The estimated cost for the cultivation of one acre is as follows, viz:

5 cords compost manure at $3 on the field	$15 00
4 do. stable do. at 5	20 00
Ploughing 2 50; Harrowing twice 2 00	4 50
Furrowing twice in a row	1 50
2 hands placing compost in drills, one day	1 50
Yoke of oxen and cart one day	1 00
2 hands one day dropping and covering	1 50
1 hand, Cultivator, and horse one day	1 50
1 hand, plough and horse 1-2 day	75
2 hands hoeing one day	1 50
1 hand, plough and horse one day	1 50
2 hands hoeing one day	1 50
Topping, binding and shocking stalks	1 50
Harvesting	6 00
	$59 25
Deduct for benefit of manure for succeeding crops	17 50
	$41 75
Corn fodder, equal to 1 ton of English hay 15 00	
4952 lbs. shelled corn, at $1 10 for sixty lbs. 90 79	
	105 79
Net profit	$64 04

AMOS SHELDEN.

I hereby certify that I assisted in the cultivation and measuring the above land, and the harvesting, and measuring of the above corn, and that the whole statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge.

TIMOTHY ROBERTS.

I hereby certify that I measured the above land, and that it contained no more than one acre.

JOHN PORTER, 2d, *Sworn Surveyor.*

Vaccine Matter.—We have recently learned some interesting facts relating to vaccination. Mr Estlin, a distinguished surgeon of Bristol, England, has succeeded in obtaining a new supply of vaccine matter, directly from the cow. In the early part of August last, he learned that the disease existed in some cows on a farm in Gloucestershire, and repairing immediately to the place, found it in a proper state for furnishing matter for inoculation in a young woman who had taken it in milking. With this matter he inoculated a child on the 11th of August, and obtained a perfect case of kine pock disease. The succession has been carefully preserved, and the matter has been freely distributed by Mr Estlin to different parts of the world. Some was sent to Dr Jackson, of this city, taken from the *tenth* succession of cases. Dr Jackson and Dr Putnam have succeeded in introducing the disease here with this matter, and have freely communicated the matter to their professional brethren, who are now using it pretty extensively; so that matter of the eleventh and twelfth generation from the cow, can readily be obtained.

It is an interesting question how far the disease thus introduced resembles the kine pock that we have long had among us; and the answer is most satisfactory, for so far as can be observed, it is perfectly the same. There has not of course been time to test the question by practical observations, as to its greater or less power in preventing small pox, but in its course, and appearance, there is no appreciable difference. This new introduction of kine pock matter, though a circumstance of great interest to the medical profession, and to the community, does not weaken, but greatly strengthens the confidence which may be placed in genuine vaccination, as it has been practised among us for forty years past.

We learn that the Massachusetts Medical Society voted the last year to supply all its Fellows, at the annual meeting in May, with fresh kine pock matter; and the Fellows of the Society agreed to vaccinate gratuitously one day in each week in the month of June, annually, all who shall apply to them for that purpose. If our whole population are not vaccinated hereafter, it will not be the fault of the medical profession.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

REPORT

On providing for the Appointment of a Board of Board of Agriculture, and a State Chemist, together with a Minority Report.

SENATE, March 14, 1839.

The Committee on Agriculture to whom was referred an order "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Board of Agriculture and also for the appointment of a State Chemist" have considered the same and submit the following report.

It has long been the settled policy of the government of Massachusetts to encourage agriculture. To foster industry and encourage agriculture was, at the adoption of the Constitution, pointed out as among the important duties of future legislatures, and perhaps the wisdom of those to whom we are indebted for that instrument, is no where more conspicuously manifest than in enjoining this duty. Of its necessity and the soundness of its policy two of the most powerful nations of Europe presented at that time illustrious examples.

Spain with the wealth of the Indies poured into her lap for successive centuries was becoming poor and fast sinking under her system of letting agriculture take care of itself. Gathering rich harvests of gold and silver from the new world, the more valuable and enduring harvests of domestic industry were neglected and forgotten, and gilded pauperism and splendid degradation were the fast appearing legitimate fruits; evincing the justice of an over-ruling power, whether considered as the result of idleness at home, or avenging retribution for national treachery and injustice abroad.

On the other hand, the policy of England was of an opposite character and producing opposite results. With a protected and encouraged agriculture to sustain her manufacturing industry, she was laying deep the foundations of her power, and fast rising in the scale of empire, and strengthening herself for a tug in latter times, with the captain whose will was law to continental Europe; who gave kingdoms as mere keepsakes, and infusing into the millions of his conscripts the spirit of martial madness, trampled nations to silence in his grasp at universal dominion. From this contest, expensive, protracted and bloody, almost beyond precedent, by untiring industry in her fields and workshops, she came out, dictating terms of peace, her resources comparatively but little impaired, and the riches of her people almost undiminished; demonstrating the position, that the basis of true national strength consists more in the science of peaceful arts, than in the art and science of war—less in well appointed armies, than in a well appointed agriculture.

Agriculture is not only the basis of national strength and wealth, but it is also the basis of civilization and social life. Christianity itself, after repeated attempts without the aid of agriculture, has failed to civilize the American savage; nor have its influences, without the same aid, been more successful in preventing the relapse to a state of barbarism of the once civilized Asiatic. The culture of the earth is as necessary also to sustain social life, as is the culture of the mind to sustain civil liberty; and as truly as the fall of our free institutions would follow the entire neglect of education, so truly will the dissolution of civil society follow the abandonment of agriculture. The agricultural skill of any people is nearly a correct indication of the amount and permanency of their social comforts, for it is only that portion of all the densely populated parts of the earth, where some degree of skilful agriculture is practised, that is never visited by famine.

Although as an art, agriculture is coeval with our race; as a science it is yet in its infancy, and opens an extensive field for discovery and improvement. It may be reduced to principles as certain as those of almost any other science, by carefully collecting the results of similar combinations of circumstances.

Science has shed its light freely and abundantly upon other interests, and cannot its rays be brought to bear more directly and fully upon that of agriculture? It should assist the hands that guide the ploughshare and pruning-hook, as well as those that hold the tiller or drive the shuttle.

The production of an ear of grain or a blade of grass is as much the effect of cause, as is the explosion of a steam engine, and although the connection between cause and effect may not be as easily traced in one case as in the other, its existence is no less certain; nor is its investigation less a proper subject for scientific inquiry, or of scarcely less importance in a public point of view. If the latter has effected the destruction of a multitude, the former has been as necessary to the sustenance of millions. Science, or demonstrative knowledge, is as necessary for the agriculturist as for the navigator. Without it the farmer is a mere machine, pursuing the path trod by his fathers, and surrounded by a trackless ocean of uncertainty, into which, however he may avoid it with instinctive dread, he is occasionally plunged much to his discomfiture and loss. This would not be the case if he clearly understood the principles on which production is founded; then he might step out of the beaten path with safety, the trackless course would be as certain as that of the mariner guided by his compass; he could feed his roots, grains and grasses with their appropriate food and calculate results with certainty, except as varied by accident or season; his dependence would be upon known principles, established truths, rather than tradition. Let him clearly understand the deficiency of his soil, and what aliment it is necessary to present to the germinating plant to bring it to perfection, and what is necessary to counteract or neutralize a superabundant or deleterious substance existing in the soil, and he will produce his crop of grain with as much certainty and facility, aside from extraneous causes, as the architect can erect a granary in which to store it. It is this knowledge which the farmer wants, and he can get it only by the aid of chemistry. It is this knowledge which the farmer must have in some good degree, before his profession will stand where nature designed it to stand—the first among the first. No occupation is more healthful or useful, and none is better calculated to expand the mind and develope the noblest qualities of man. Although his avocation is laborious, the toil of the *intelligent* farmer is far from servile drudgery. A sense of inferiority of profession he cannot feel, for no other stands nearer creative power, or is first the recipient of the Creator's bounty. In the great laboratory of nature he aids according to his intelligence in the transmutation of various substances otherwise useless, to grains and fruits, the product of field and garden for supplies of necessity, of comfort, or of luxury; and what mind in employment so elevated but must in some measure lose its contracting power? or who can better appreciate the lustrous beauty of the "bow in the cloud," the bright seal of the promise that "seed time and harvest shall not cease," than those that sow the seed and labor for that harvest, without which, the foundations of society must be broken up, the minister come down from the altar, and the judge from the bench, to seek subsistence, perchance from river or forest?

The value of the agricultural products of the Commonwealth, compared with the value of the products of other branches of industry, it is believed, would present the importance of the farming interest in a strong point of view. Unfortunately a bill for the obtaining of these statistics was lost in the last legislature, and that important fact,—the relative value of our agriculture, which should be well known, and well understood,—remains a matter of conjecture.

It is estimated from statistics of the British empire, that the annual return from the land and farming stock of the united kingdom is £474,029,688, and the annual return from the property in manufacture is £262,085,100, the manufacturing product bearing to the agricultural product nearly the proportion that five does to nine.

As the manufactures of Massachusetts are principally the growth of but little more than thirty years, it would be considered wonderful if on examination they were found to bear the proportion to our agriculture that those of the united kingdom do to theirs, but unless they exceed that proportion, it will be seen by referring to the statistical returns of our manufactures in 1837, and taking those returns of eightysix and a quarter millions of dollars to indicate the true product of our manufactures, that the products of the land and farming stock of Massachusetts in that year could not have been less than one hundred and fiftyfive millions of dollars. However much or little dependence may be placed on this estimate, it can hardly be doubted that the magnitude of our agricultural interest is not appreciated.

By the last census the population of the State was about 700,000. Of this number not less than 400,000 are supposed to be engaged in agriculture, and dependent directly and entirely upon that source for subsistence. Of the remaining 300,000 a very considerable number are more or less engaged in the same pursuit a part of their time; and as all engaged in manufacturing and commercial operations are deeply interested in the success of the farmer, as it affects the price and facility of obtaining agricultural products, your Committee believe they may safely assume that no branch of domestic industry is more important. They also believe that no one is more susceptible of improvement, and, so far as improvement goes, that no one is so much neglected.

The labor that would purchase a bushel of corn thirty years ago, will now purchase only about the same quantity; whereas the labor that would purchase a yard of cotton cloth thirty years ago will now purchase at least four yards of as good quality. This advance in the value of labor, when applied to the purchase of cotton cloth, arises from improvements during the time specified, by introducing labor-saving machinery, and directing more science and skill to the production of the cotton and the manufacture of the cloth; and if improvements to the same extent had been made in the production of corn, the results would have been the same, without diminishing the profits of the producer.

The same general result will be the effect of

the same cause when acting on any or all the products of labor All improvements, whether by the aid of economy, science or skill, or of labor-saving implements applied to production, increase the value of *labor*, the only capital of many of our citizens, and in the aggregate the great *capital* of the Commonwealth; a capital which wise legislators will always encourage in seeking investment at home, at least when, all things considered, it can be done with better advantage than abroad. A case will be mentioned to show the advantage that may be derived from a scientific and thorough investigation of a subject, that is supposed to be pretty well understood. It also accounts for the great advance which manufactures have made over agriculture, and points out the necessity and propriety of the aid of government to assist in settling questions of importance to our farmers, which, from involving an expense of perhaps a few hundred dollars, their limited capital cannot meet; and unless the government aid them, they must from necessity be content to plod along in the old path, save the adoption of some few improvements, which slight research and invention bring to light.

Recently a manufacturing company incurred an outlay of not less than five thousand dollars, for agency and expenses attending a series of experiments to solve a question relative to some part of their process. The solution of the original query was a saving to the company of its whole cost in about one year, and other matters unlooked for, which came in incidentally during the investigation, effected a further saving to an equal amount during the same year; it was also the acquisition of knowledge that must bear upon all their future operations to which it had reference, and this all, in a branch of manufactures where it was generally supposed that further improvements were hardly to be expected. If such results can be realized in such cases, what may be expected from investigations in the young science of agriculture, a science that has hardly obtained a name and place among the sciences?

Aside from the general want of chemical knowledge applicable to their profession, but few individual farmers can meet the expense, that would be necessary to a thorough investigation of many subjects that have a permanent and important bearing upon their success. And it is believed that they cannot reasonably be required to do so, when it is considered that their success is so closely connected with the success of every other valuable interest in the Commonwealth, that men of all other professions and pursuits are hardly less interested in the matter than farmers themselves. And if any subject whatever will justify the special attention of the Legislature, and, if need be, an especial appropriation from the treasury of the Commonwealth, on the ground that the whole people are deeply interested in its success, your Committee are of opinion that it is the subject which they now have under consideration.

Our means for improvement are far from being limited. The geological survey of the State by Professor Hitchcock has brought to light treasures more valuable than mines of gold, and if the facts and suggestions submitted in his second report are duly attended to and improved, the survey cannot fail to be the commencement of an era in our agriculture—the laying of the first stone in the foundation of an improved structure that will sustain and secure the best interests of the Commonwealth.

In addition to lime, marl and other mineral substances of great value to the farmer, large quantities of geine, or the principle that gives fertility to soils, is found to exist in the vegetable deposits of our swamps and lowlands. This fact is a most important one to the farmers of the Commonwealth. It discloses to us the truth that there exists in almost every neighborhood, abundant means of recruiting our wasted soil. A kind Providence has garnered up these immense magazines of food for vegetables to restore fertility for us, to those grounds that were exhausted in sustaining our fathers, while in council laying the foundations of our free institutions, and in the field battling for the right of man to self-government. Compared with theirs, ours is a time of leisure, and duty requires that we avail ourselves of the means put into our hands of improving our physical condition, until the necessaries and comforts of life are in as full measure enjoyed by all within our borders, as the freedom which they wrought out for us, and in no other way can we so well execute the trust committed us while holding on to their bequests.

The mere knowledge of the fact, however, that this enriching matter, which contains the constituent principles of our grains and grasses, exists so abundantly, is of comparatively little practical utility, unless accompanied with the proper knowledge of disengaging it from the useless or deleterious substances with which it is combined, and fitting it for the wants of vegetation. To obtain this knowledge requires the aid of a practical chemist, and there is little doubt that with this aid, manure, which has properly been termed "the sinews of husbandry," can be furnished abundant as the wants of our soil, and cheaper than by any other means. The expense incurred for a lifetime of service of a practical agricultural chemist, would be a cheap purchase for the Commonwealth, at which to put our farmers in possession of the information that would enable them to make the most economical and efficient application of this material, which we are assured contains in greater abundance, than can be drawn from any other source, the enriching properties furnished by the most expensive manures. It has been accumulating for ages, and held in reserve until farmers begin to learn that a renovated field under a judicious system of cultivation will give the most profitable succession of crops, and at the same time amply furnish the means of perpetuating and increasing its own fertility. Under these circumstances the interest of the cultivator affords the strongest guaranty that if fertility is once restored to those fields that are reduced, we may feel well assured that they will never again become exhausted as they have been; but increasing in fruitfulness, and supplying the wants of increasing multitudes, will continue to give "seed to the sower and bread to the eater," as long as peace and security allow the farmer to gather his sheaves, and preside at his own harvest-home.

The muck of our swamps from different localities may very considerably differ in the number and proportions of its constituent parts, and accordingly require very different treatment to fit it for the farmer's use. A chemist employed by the State, under the direction of a Board of Agriculture, would undoubtedly spend some time to great advantage in determining the best mode of treatment applicable to the whole, or to the different localities, as should be found necessary.

The whole subject of manures, whether animal, vegetable, mineral or compound, and the best method of compounding, would also properly and no doubt profitably, engage his attention. A more general, and if possible a more perfect analysis of our soils, would also be of great utility. Indeed it is hardly possible that a competent chemist should be employed under the direction of a competent board without rendering immense service to the farmers of the Commonwealth.

A Board of Agriculture, composed of scientific and practical men, properly selected from different sections of the State, would be likely to secure the public confidence and respect. Their recommendations of improved implements, or improved modes of culture, or of improvements of any kind, if judicious, would soon secure the most favorable attention of farmers, and give a fresh impulse to production. Agricultural implements, purporting to be improvements, are often to their injury forced upon the attention of farmers, by those interested in the sale. This would not as frequently be the case, were a competent board to obtain the confidence of farmers and become the channel through which real improvements alone might be expected to find favor. The recommendation of the board would be found no less convenient for the vender of a real improvement, than for the farmer, who possesses in a more limited degree, the means of comparing and deciding important questions of this kind to his own satisfaction.

(To be concluded.)

STATEMENT RESPECTING PREMIUM CARROT CROP.

To the Massachusetts Agricultural Society,
Marshfield, November 17th, 1838.

Mr Guild—Sir—I send you the number of days' work done on one acre of carrots and one acre of beets. I find it the most difficult part of my statement.

We the undersigned, John Moorehead, Sen. and John Moorehead, Jr. do believe to the best of our knowledge that the whole number of days' work performed on one acre of carrots and one acre of beets, was one hundred and twentysix, viz.

Weeding and hoeing,	72
Harvesting,	54
	126

JOHN MOOREHEAD, Sen.
JOHN MOOREHEAD, Jr.

My help in cultivating the above carrots and beets was one boy in his 17th year. I only hired 3 days' help of one man until harvesting.

Travelling.—Surely, said Pat, the Yankees are great travellers; they travel sixty or seventy miles a day, while I have hard work to travel twentyfive or thirty; but there is not so great a difference, after all, for they don't more than half travel the ground over, while I travel both parts of the road for the most part.

Arkansas Baggage.—"Boy run up stairs, to No. — and bring down my baggage—hurry, I'm about moving."

"Whar is your baggage, massa, and what is he?"

"Why three pistols, a pack of cards, a Bowie knife and one shirt. You'll find them all under my pillow."—*Picayune.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1839.

We have received the prospectus of the Rhode Island Society, for the promotion of domestic industry, of their cattle show and ploughing match and exhibition of manufactures to be held at Pawtucket on Wednesday the 9th of October next. We shall give it a full insertion before long. This society is entitled to great credit for their zeal and activity in the cause of an improved agriculture.

We have the same acknowledgments to make in respect to the Plymouth Agricultural Society, whose cattle show and exhibition are appointed for the 16th of October at Bridgewater. Their prospectus shall have a seasonable insertion.

These annual exhibitions have done an immense service to the state; and will, we hope, excite increased attention and interest. The premiums are in general upon a sufficiently liberal and judicious scale; but the honor of obtaining one of their best premiums is worth very much more than the pecuniary advantage.

BOUNTY ON SILK.

The Secretary of State by the direction of the House has laid before the Legislature the amount paid in the form of bounties, since the act of 11th April, 1836.

The returns embrace the names and residence of the claimants; the number of pounds of cocoons raised; the number of pounds of silk reeled; the number of pounds thrown; and the amount of bounty granted in each instance.

The highest quantity of cocoons raised is 615 lbs and of silk reeled is 52 lbs 8 oz. We will give the names of a few of the principal growers of silk.

	Cocoons raised.	Silk reeled and thrown.
Amory Holman, Bolton,	615 lbs.	52 lbs. 8oz.
Benjamin Walker, Rehoboth,	277	
Timothy Smith, Amherst,	156	60
Reuben Hoar, Littleton,	159 8 oz.	
Jonas Holland, Belchertown,	182	
J. Bodman, Williamstown,	182	
Roswell Rice, Charlemont,	97 8	19
Joseph Field, "	76 8	16 4
Cyrus Smith, South Hadley,	70	
John Perry, Wales,	69	8

And several others, whose names may be ascertained by a reference to the secretary's report.

We subjoin the aggregate for the four years.—

AGGREGATE.

Year when the Warrants were drawn.	Pounds of Cocoons.	Pounds of Silk reeled.	Pounds of Silk thrown.	Total amount of Bounty allowed
1836	613.2	36.10	11.2	$85 20
1837	1001.8	109.1	65.11	187 51
1838	1854.15	149.9	140.9	350 52
March 6,1839	2631	190.6	79 8	397 99
	6100.9	525.10	296.14	$1021 22

Secretary's Office, March 14, 1839.

This great interest is just in its infancy. As we have always believed and said, it is destined to be one of the great interests of the country; but we must wait patiently until the mulberry speculation has ceased or at least abated before much progress can be made in the raising of silk. Of the decline of the disease there is at present little prospect. A sale of mulberry trees the last week has gone far beyond any which have been made before. We shall venture no predictions; but calmly wait the event.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The ninth agricultural meeting was holden on Thursday last at the State House, and was very fully attended; the interest in these meetings having increased from the beginning; and the conviction of their utility having at every meeting been strengthened. Rev. Mr Abbot of Westford in the chair.

The subjects announced for the evening were fruit trees and agricultural improvements, but the attention of the meeting was confined to the former subject.

Mr Buckminster went largely into the subject. He expressed his opinion of the value of apples for the feed of stock; but was of opinion that they might be over-estimated, and thought it as important to state the cases of failure as of success. He himself had been disappointed. He had turned ten hogs into an orchard in the fall, kept them a month in the orchard; they had apples in plenty; but they lost condition. (This seems so contrary to almost universal experience that we are apprehensive there must be some mistake or error in management. One gentleman suggests that they had no salt given to them in that time, which he deems necessary to their thrift.) Mr B. thought that sour apples should not be given raw. If apples are worth half as much as potatoes they ought to be raised. He has known them sold often at 4 cents and 6 cents per bushel.

Orchards in general are very badly neglected. The grass must be kept from the roots; as a tree checked in its growth, can no more be recovered than a stinted animal. The land must be kept as rich as for Indian corn; no manure must be placed in contact with the roots; the soil must be kept moist, and litter of one kind or another must be placed round the tree to keep the ground loose. The growth of the trees must not be forced too much. He has made them grow a foot in a season. The tap root must not be "headed" down. The tap roots must be preserved. The trees must not be staked; and it is best that they should be shaken and loosened by the wind; they will not mind it after they get used to it. (This is very probable, as was the case with the eels after they got used to being skinned. After a short time, it is very likely the poor trees, under such circumstances, would not mind any thing.) Small trees are much better for transplanting than large ones. We prune too much. If you would have trees bear fruit, enrich them. Trees should be set by the road side of kinds not likely to be plundered. Trees that stand by the wall will bear more than those by the road side. Trees are much enriched by the washings of the road. Trees may be advantageously planted in clusters within a rod of each other. The prunings will afford a large amount of wood. Trees may be washed with lye, which will not hurt the body of the tree. It is said that a farmer who plants an orchard, is working for future generations. But he may expect to derive immediate benefit. He has gathered fruit from his trees in four years from planting. Our climate differs from England, and we are in the practice of pruning our trees too much.

To inquiries put to him whether trees should be planted in the spring, he replied yes; and that it would be well to take them up and keep them a month before setting out. (He did not say that they might get used to being kept up all the time.) The neglect of raising sweet apples arose from there not being the same demand for them as others; and sweet apples are more certain bearers than others.

A good deal of discussion arose then as to the expediency of placing stones round trees with a view to prevent evaporation, which was upon the whole deemed prejudicial to the trees. Inquiries arose then on the subject of raising trees from cuttings; but no facts were given to establish the practicability of the process.

Mr Nichols, of Danvers, went largely into the cultivation of fruit. We have no room to do him justice. Trees are destroyed by bearing too early. Trees which bear once in two years do not grow in the non-bearing year, but are then recruiting their strength. Engrafted trees die comparatively early. He has trees of natural fruit now in bearing on his farm 150 years old.

When trees are engrafted five or six feet above the ground, the tree grows faster than the scion, and the scion often suffers. Trees should be engrafted when very small in the nursery; and it is best to engraft them upon the roots.

He deems wax a very bad application for grafts; as he expressed it poisonous to the tree. He prefers a composition of clay and dung. In his own experience, grafts thus set have grown twice as fast as those set in wax.

The tarring of trees is the only effectual remedy within his knowledge, against the canker worm. The application of leaden troughs to trees with oil in them to prevent the ascent of the worm, is a troublesome and in a large orchard an impracticable process. Small trees are liable to be injured by tarring. Old trees will not suffer by it. (The best mode of applying tar which I have seen, is first to put a belt of clay mortar on the tree, and then to tar on that. This, when the season of danger is past may be easily removed, and is not likely to bind the tree. H. C.)

Mr Nichols spoke of engrafting cherry trees. The scion is to be cut early, and kept until the first of May; it is then to be placed under the bark; and in this way is likely to live. A cherry tree must not be engrafted by splitting the wood. He has engrafted cherry trees successfully the first part of April. The cement which he has used has been clay mixed with horse dung and horse hair, which has remained for three years.

Much incidental conversation arose, in which Mr Bruce, of Grafton, Dr Stebbins, of Swansey, Dr Keep, of Boston, Rev Mr Field, of Charlemont, Mr Denny, of Westboro', the chairman, and others, took part, on the subject of grapes, mulberry trees, and other kindred topics, which we regret our inability to report in the present paper.

Gentlemen seemed very reluctant to make this the last meeting; and as the coming Thursday would be Fast Day, it was voted to adjourn to the next Monday evening, to continue the subject of fruit trees and the value of apples and fruit for stock. H. C.

MR BRECK—That eminent horticulturist the chevalier Soulange Bodin desires me to make known "in all parts of America" that he will have for disposal at the Jardin de Fromont, at Ris, near Paris, next autumn, the following desirable productions. As a means of complying with his wishes, I avail myself of the very extensive circulation of your valuable paper.

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

Hawthorn Grove, Dorchester.

1st. 250,000 *morus multicaulis* from 2 to 4 feet high. Very fine.

2d. 400 ounces seed, or silk worms eggs, of the fine kind called "*Sina*," of which I am at this time, by an arrangement with M. Camille Beauvais, the exclusive proprietor. This seed can only be had of me at the price of twenty francs per ounce.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have to acknowledge ourselves obligated to several correspondents, who may be assured, we do not mean to neglect them; and duly appreciate their kindness.

Philo Corax will shortly make his appearance, and others will follow.

We have received likewise a communication postmarked Providence, requesting information respecting the cultivation of carrots. The letter has no place of date, and the signature is absolutely illegible. If the writer will do us the favor to give us a "local habitation and a name," the Commissioner will have the pleasure to transmit him a copy of his Report which will be published this week; and in which he will find this subject particularly treated. H. C.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, March 25, 1839.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market, 200 Beef Cattle. 20 Cows and Calves. 600 Sheep, and 680 Swine. 35 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We advance our quotations to conform to sales. First quality, $8 50 a $9 00 Second quality, $8 00 a $8 50. Third quality, $6 75 a $7 75.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. We noticed sales at $28, $33, $37, $42, $48, and $50.

Sheep.—We quote lots at $4 25, $5 50, and $6 25.

Swine.—Lots to peddle were taken at 8 and 9 and 9 and 10. At retail from 9 to 11.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 24.

March, 1839.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	18	32	40	36	N. E.
Tuesday,	19	32	36	34	N.
Wednesday,	20	24	24	26	N.
Thursday,	21	28	36	34	E.
Friday,	22	32	41	40	N. E.
Saturday,	23	34	46	44	N. W.
Sunday,	24	34	44	38	W.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cabin Fare $3— *Deck Fare*, $1 50.

The Steamer JOHN W. RICHMOND, Capt. Wm. H. Townsend, will leave Providence, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

☞ Cars to meet the Boat, will leave Boston at half past 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and *Thursdays*, will be her regular days of leaving *Providence*, until further notice.

For further information, apply to S. Q. Cochran, 30 Congress Street, Boston.

N. B. Freight taken at 6 cents per cubic foot.

March 27.

MORUS MULTICAULIS,

For sale, at the Garden of Fromont, near Paris, France, 150,000 of the Morus Multicaulis. These Mulberry Trees are 2, 3 and 4 feet in height and of the first growth, deliverable either at Paris or Bordeaux, in the course of the Autumn of 1839. Orders for the above must be addressed to the Director of the Garden of Fromont at Ris, Seine et Oise, France, or to J. H. Mey, of South Carolina, at Paris, to the care of J. C. Darillier & Co. Paris, with an order on a Banker, at Paris, for the amount which will be immediately attended to, and the plants put up in the best order.

The Garden of Fromont, has also, large quantities of the Mulberry Morati and other new kinds, as well as the newest varieties of Camellias, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Azaleas, Rose Trees, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c.

Immediate application should be made for the Mulberry Trees.

For farther particulars, apply to James Ailger & Co., Charleston, South Carolina; C. W. Karthous & Co., Baltimore; John Bohlen, Philadelphia, and C. C. Meien & Co., New York.

Paris, France, January 1, 1839.

EARLY AND LATE PEAS.

For sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, a choice assortment of Early Peas, consisting of—

Cedo Nulli, extra fine and early.	Early Charlton,
Early Warwick, do. do.	Knights' Fall Marrow,
Early Washington,	Knights' Dwarf do.
Russel's Early Dwarf,	Fall Sugar,
Bishop's do. do.	Dwarf Sugar, eatable pods,
Early English Frame,	Fall Late Marrow Fats,
Early Golden Hotspur,	Dwarf do do.
Blue Prussian,	Blue Imperial,
	Woodford's Tall Marrow.

In addition to our usual stock of Peas, we have recently received a few varieties of very superior Peas from England, viz:

Marquis of Hastings, extra fine Marrow,
Early White Warwick, early and fine,
Cedo Nulli, very early,
Waterloo Blue, fine large blue,
Groom's Improved Blue,
White Scimetar.

All of which are remarkably fine, and are considered as some of the most desirable varieties cultivated here or in England. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 27.

BADEN CORN,

Rohan Potatoes, Chinese or Tree Corn, and Withington's New White Wheat, for sale at the N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

March 27.

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that, after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 35 cents per bushel, put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 40 cents per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, ground Oyster Shells.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

March 27. NAHUM WARD.

HO! FOR ILLINIOS.

To a *first rate man*, well acquainted with *trade*, who can command a ready capital of from $3,000 to $6,000, who is desirous of locating himself in one of the most beautiful and healthy situations on Rock River, in Illinois, where he can join a New England Colony, and engage in Mercantile and Agricultural pursuits, with a rare prospect of success, *a first rate opening* offers itself, and may be heard of by addressing a line (post paid) through the City Post Office, to

X. Y. Z.

N. B. An exchange of Western property, for real estate in New England, a good stock may be effected.

March 27. 3w

PEAR, PLUM, GRAPE VINES, &C.

1000 Pear Trees of the most approved kinds;

1000 Plum Trees, of the most approved kinds and extra size—many of them have borne the past season;

500 Quince Trees;

3000 Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from 6 to 15 feet high, most of them have borne fruit—Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, Pond's Seedling;

30,000 Giant Asparagus Roots;

5000 Wilmot's Early Rhubarb or Pie Plant, lately introduced;

Also—a good assortment of Gooseberries, Roses, &c. of different kinds;

All orders left at this office, or with the subscriber at Cambridge-port, or in Mr Lynch's baggage wagon box, at Gould & Howe's, No. 8 Faneul Hall, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL POND,

March 27. Cambridge-port, Mass.

Linseed Oil Meal. Teel Seed Oil Meal.

For sale by G. & H. STEARNS, who have removed to No 5 Merchants Row.

March 27. 1m

SHEEP AT AUCTION.

Will be sold auction on Friday the 5th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the flock of fine Saxony Sheep, of Rejoice Newton, Esq., at his farm in Worcester, in such lots as may suit purchasers. It consist of,

120 Ewes with lamb.
100 Yearling Ewes and Wethers, very fine and healthy.
7 Yearling Bucks of the best blood.
8 Older Bucks, selected from the best flocks.
100 Wethers and Ewes not with lamb.

This flock has been improved for several years with great care and expense, and is believed to afford as good an opportunity for obtaining the best stock as any flock in the country T. W. & C. P. BANCROFT, Auct'rs.

March 20, 1839.

NEW BOOKS.

The American Fruit Garden Companion, being a practical treatise on the propagation and culture of fruit, adapted to the Northern and Middle States. By E. Sayers, Gardener.

The American Flower Garden Companion. By E. Sayers, Gardener.

Whitmarsh on the Mulberry Tree and Silk Worm.

Cobb's Silk Manual.

The American Silk Grower's Guide, by William Kenrick.

For sale at the New England Farmer Office.

March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MAN AND BOY.

Wanted a man who is acquainted with vegetable and fruit gardening; he must be of *good moral character*, active, constantly industrious, and a *temperance* man—he is wanted for the season, and perhaps he can secure a permanent situation.

Also—*A good boy*, he must be willing to give his whole time and attention, and he will be thoroughly instructed in the business—he must produce good recommodations—none other need apply.

March 20.

FOR SALE.

A new milch goat, of a superior breed, producing milk like cream; well calculated for the invalid, or for a vessel for a long voyage. Inquire at this office.

March 13.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			From	To
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			7 50	7 75
Pot, " " "			5 37	5 62
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	2 00	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	2 50
Beef, mess,		barrel	17 00	17 50
No. 1.		"	14 50	15 00
prime,		"	12 00	12 50
Beeswax, white,		pound	35	38
yellow,		"	28	34
Cheese, new milk,		"	8	10
Bone Manure,		bushel		35
in casks,		"		40
Feathers, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
Flax. (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	4 25	4 37
Bay.		"	3 50	4 00
Mackerel. No. 1.		barrel	12 00	13 50
Flour, Genesee, cash,		"	8 75	8 87
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	8 25	8 37
Richmond canal.		"	8 25	
Alexandria wharf,		"	8 25	
Rye,		"		5 50
Meal, Indian, in bbls.		"	4 00	4 50
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	96	97
southern flat, yellow,		"	93	94
white,		"	90	91
Rye, northern,		"	1 17	1 20
Barley,		"	87	90
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		
Hay, best English, per ton,			18 00	19 00
Eastern screwed,			16 50	17 50
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	13	15
2d quality,		"	12	
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	12	
southern, 1st sort,		"	12	
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	24	25
New York red, light,		"	23	25
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	23	24
Boston dry hides,		"	21	23
Lime, best sort,		cask	90	95
Oil, Sperm, Spring and Summer,		gallon		95
Winter,		"	1 08	1 10
Whale, refined,		"	50	60
Linseed, American,		"	90	
Neat's Foot,		"	95	1 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.				3 50
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	25 00	26 50
clear,		"		26 00
Mess,		"	23 00	23 50
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	3 00	3 25
Red Top, southern,		"	90	1 12
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	1 50	1 60
Hemp,		"	2 62	3 00
Flax,		"	1 75	1 87
Red Clover, northern,		pound	20	21
Southern Clover,		"		
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	13	14
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	57	62
American, full blood, washed,		"	52	55
do. 3-4ths do.		"	47	50
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	45
do. 1-4 and common,		"	37	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	52	55
No. 1,		"	47	50
No. 2,		"	30	35
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	14	15
southern and western,	"	13	14
Pork, whole hogs,	"	10	11
Poultry, per lb.,	"	11	12
Butter, tub,	"	18	22
lump,	"	20	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	18
Potatoes, Chenango,	bushel		65
white,	"		55
Apples, Baldwin's	barrel	2 50	3 00
Russetts,	"		2 50
Cider,	"	3 00	3 25
refined,	"	4 50	5 00

WANTED.

A few Hives of Bees at the New England Farmer Office.

March 20. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Newark Daily Advertiser.)

LIFE IN THE PRAIRIES.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.—We have been politely furnished with the following letter from Mr C. C. Smith of Smithtown, (Illinois,) to a friend in Philadelphia, and we trust it will prove the forerunner of many more from the same distinguished observer of men and things in the West. Mr S. is a brother of the honorable John Smith, of Jacksonville:

From Mr Smith, of Smithsburg, Smith county, Illinois, to John Thomson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DEAR THOMSON.—As you cannot by possibility have an idea of what prairie mud is, you must be answerably ignorant of what I have suffered in toiling from Polegrove, our county seat, to this home of mine. It was knee deep every step, and, then, so tenacious—so viscous—not even the chemical terminology would express the treacle and tar-mixture through which I have passed. But home is home; and though I have a stump in my parlor, and see daylight through the windward side of my log-house, yet I assure you there is a comfort even in this. It is something to be monarch of all he surveys; it is something to have overcome difficulties. Every man respects himself the more for having lived through a real scuffle; and, then, one's wife and children, when healthy and happy, are as delectable in a wilderness as any where else. There! just as I write, I hear the sharp percussion of two rifles. It is Charles and Tom returning, no doubt, with wild meat enough to serve one of your Arch street dinner-parties for ten times. There is something in that. A bear and a wild turkey give us a painful pleasure in the chase, and then are sustenance to us, and afford talk to the children for day after day. I wish Tripes and his sister, in Spruce street, who have got to be vegetable mongers, and think all meat poison, would try their luck for a month or so on this side of the Wabash; they would surely die of chagrin at the explosion of their theory. For, when they should be presented to a family of wild frontier rangers, fellows who have well-nigh forgotten the taste of wheat, whose richest loaf is corn ash-cake, and who use jerked beef or vension with their tea, and have flesh, flesh, flesh, from Christmas till Christmas, they would see as stout, noble, tight-nerved, broad-backed, six foot backwoodsmen as ever turned out of the forests of Pannonia; men that never saw a doctor, unless some wandering missionary happened to be a "Thompsonian," and who are as likely to live to eighty years as the no-meat and no drink folks are to survive this winter.

Jones has gone. He made no impression on our sort of people. Rely upon it, these Western lads, to use their own slang, have cut their eye-teeth; and it is a poor speculation to send us your refuse wares. I told Jones, long ago, that if he would contentedly jog on as book-keeper, he would soon be able to get into a better berth. But what ruined him with Filter & Firth was, his indolence, his want of interest in what he was doing. You say he was honest and punctual—so he was; but then he was *dead*. I have known him to sit like a wax-work for two hours over the same page of his ledger. Such a man can't possibly live here. Every one is on the alert. It is this that characterizes the new States. You see it in the air of the people; you hear it in their outre phraseology. They are courageous, independent, and full of resources, from the very necessity of the case. I am convinced that the strong points of human nature, good and bad, were never brought out more decidedly than in these States. Plenty of strong food, plenty of hard work, high hope, perpetual novelty, ample room for every kind of expansion, carelessness of the opinions of others, conflict with real dangers, and the hardiness produced by out-door athletic performances—these are what make the men of Tennessee and Kentucky the most energetic as they are the largest specimens of the *homo sapiens*. The same occurs in Maine, Vermont, and Michigan. It is the exact antipodes of Chestnut street in every particular. Take a city chit, who wears a ring, and whisker enough for a bear, and a flash coat worth fifty dollars, and exhibit him to a genuine boy of the woods, and the latter would deal as gently with him as with a young opposum, and as much wonder at his prettiness. Now the whiskered and the scented one has his uses: you would not readily put him on a forlorn hope, or ask his aid if you were drowning; but he plays a good part at a *soiree*, and stands gracefully behind a counter, and forks his chopped meat with exemplary precision; yet I should not wish to see him here; he would think our ways rough and our clothes intolerable. Jones, without being effeminate, was what we call helpless, and he has gone home. O, for a keg of pickled oysters! Before the winter has locked every thing up, try to contrive a way for the two or three books which Grigg promised to box. The lame boy does very well in the wood-yard, but we need one or two lads of all work. The mail-boy comes within three miles once a week.

Adieu. Your true friend,
C. C. SMITH.

SCIONS OF FRUIT TREES.

Scions of a great variety of Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, from bearing Trees, which have been proved at the Pomological Garden, Salem, Mass., for sale by the subscriber. ROBERT MANNING.
Feb. 6. 6p

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The subscriber offers for sale or to let, a farm situated on Charles River, in the north part of Newton, and near the Newton Chemical Works. It contains fifty acres or upwards of good land, and has on it a good house and other buildings. Its pleasant situation on the bank of the river renders it a desirable place for a country seat, or its vicinity to the Waltham Factories an excellent location for a market or vegetable farm. Forty acres can be added to the above, if desired.
March 13. 4wis* SETH BEMIS, Watertown.

FARM FOR SALE.

For sale a valuable farm, situated in Newton, half a mile from the Upper Falls Village and ten miles from Boston. The farm comprises about 100 acres of land, one third of which is covered with a thrifty growth of wood and fencing timber. It has a good well of water, besides a never failing brook which passes through the farm. The buildings are of ample size, and in good repair. A lot of about ten acres of the land near the buildings, is on a level plain of superior quality for the growth of the mulberry tree. For particulars inquire of Miss Ann Bent, 214 Washington Street, or of E. F. Woodward, near the premis s.
Boston, March 6, 1839. tf

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

JOSEPH DAVENPORT will personally attend to the selling of the largest lot of Morus Multicaulis unsold in the United States, after the first of April next, at his plantation five miles southwest of the city of Hartford. The sale of this splendid lot of trees has been delayed till the present in consequence of his unexpected absence since last fall. He invites purchasers to call on him, in person, so far as consistent, as they may better select for themselves; yet all orders sent to the city Post Office, will be executed with all possible care and dispatch. His long experience will enable him to pack them in a manner that will ensure safety to any part of the country.
Hartford, Ct., March 20, 1839.

PRIZE WHEAT.

The Whitington New White Wheat, which obtained the "Medal" at the Liverpool Agricultural Meeting.

The attention of Agriculturalists is again called to this very valuable, prolific and perfectly hardy description of White Wheat. The prominent propreties of which are its ripening much earlier with length and strength of straw, largeness of ear and grain, and its superior mealing qualities, which can be attested by several well known Surrey Millers.

The introducer of it strongly recommends, if the soil be rich and kindly, that very little or no manure be applied, the origin of this Wheat was three ears, discovered on a mountain in Switzerland; and the Propagator, Mr Withington, a practical Agriculturalist, Land Agent and Valuer for 40 years, is so perfectly satisfied, from the impartial trials he has made, during six years on "poor soils," of its growing more Straw than any other kinds, "of its superiority in standing the weather," and not degenerating in the produce or quality that he intends for the future, to sow no other sort.

Twelve bushels sown on ordinary wet land in common cultivation, last year produced 300 bushels, and a similar sowing on light land, gave an equally favorable result. The present prospects despite the season, are equally flattering. Two bushels per acre have been found an abundant Seeding, on account of its great disposition to Tiller, several single grains having produced each from 30 to 40 ears, the length of many being from 5 to 7 inches and very few under 4 inches. It has this year been satisfactorily proved by three disinterested Farmers to be a most "rapid growing" and superior spring wheat, sown so late as the middle of March, it is now the 10th of July in full ear, and calculated to produce at least 32 to 35 bushels per acre! Mr Mouatt, of Stoke, near Guilford, "Transplanted" on the 10th of March, without Manure or Water, and quite unknown to Mr W. a quantity of this wheat from a sowing in the Autumn, and which may now be seen in every respect equal to the latter, and far surpassing several other kinds growing alongside. The various essays by impartial parties combined with an unusually severe Winter and unpropitious Spring, prove this to be the most desirable wheat of the day.—*English Paper.*

N. B. We have on hand a small quantity of the WHITINGTON WHEAT, which is decidedly the finest article of the kind we have ever seen. Those who are desirous of trying it, can have a small parcel, not exceeding one pint each, if application is made for it soon. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 13.

FRESH SEED.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, fresh lots of the following kinds of seed.

Rohan Potatoes	Chinese or Tree Corn
St Helena "	Dutton "
Early White Potatoes	Small Canada, "
Varieties of Spring Wheat	Early Jefferson "
Buck "	Tuscorara and Sweet Corn
Indian "	Barley, Bedford Oats

And a full supply of Peas, Beans, &c.
March 13. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM IN GROTON FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, his farm in Groton, Mass., consisting of about 200 acres, much of it first rate land, and in a highly cultivated and productive condition. There are two dwelling houses and commodious barns, and the place may easily be divided into two good farms. It is well stocked with fruit; with an abundance of fuel for use and sale, and excellent water. It is difficult to find a place combining more advantages in respect to comfort or profit. It will be so then eligible terms. Inquire at the N. E. Farmer Office or to the subscriber on the premises.
Feb. 13, 1839. WILLIAM SALISBURY.

MULBERRY SEED.

Brussa Mulberry Seed, fresh and warranted good, for sale by ROBERT G. SHAW & Co.
Feb. 20. 51 *Commercial Wharf.*

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Gardener who understands the management of a Green House, Hot Beds, &c. has had long experience in the business, and can produce the best recommendations. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.
Feb. 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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